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Merchants need the people.

THE SALT LAKE HERALD

NUMBER 104.

FOR THE MASSES, Its Want Columns are un-

NEWS, POLITICS, LITERATURE, TRADE AND COMMERCE-BUT FIRST OF ALL, THE NEWS.

# HORRORS UPON HORROR'S HEAD

Awful Effects of The Disaster at Grand Isle and Cheniere.

TWO THOUSAND PEOPLE MISERABLY PERISH.

The Frightful Johnstown Disaster Is Very Nearly, if Not Quite, Equalled.

Great Financial Loss-Thrilling Scene That Can Be but Partially Depicted -Corpses, Found Upon Every Bund, Are Buried in One Common Trench.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 4 .- Over two thousand killed and nearly \$5,000,000 worth of property demolished is the record of the great gulf storm in Louis-

There never has been anything approx imating it since the country was settled. More than half the population in the

Everything is wrecked and the survivors are without food, shelter or clothing. The deaths so far reported and con firmed aggregate over two thousand, as

Cheniere Caminda, 820; fishermen at sea, 240; Shell Beach, 212; Adams Bay, 200; Bayon Lafond, 110; Grand Isle, 100; Cook, 87; Bird Island, 47; Fishing settlement, 43; Bayou Clealton, 40; Pas A Loutre, 40; Bayou Andre, 40; Oyster Bayon, 28; Grand Bayou, 26; San Malo, 25; Daisy postoffice, 20; Bayou Cabinage, 20; Rosario Island, 20; Weber, 20; Simon Island, 16; Pleasant Point, 10; Tropical Bend, 10; Bayou Dafon, 10; Hospital Bay, 8; Grand Bank, 8; Durass Point, 8; Sixty-Mile Point, 6; Barthly, 6; Fort St. Phillp, 6; Razor Island, 5; Grand Prairie, 5; Fort Cross, 5; Port Ala Hatche, 4; on a lugger, 4.

Over seventy others are reported lost in the bogs and at various places. Over 120 fishing vessels were in the gulf fishing. Fishing settlement, 43; Bayou Clealton, 40; Pas A Loutre, 40; Bayou Andre, 40;

fishing vessels were in the gulf fishing when the storm broke over Cheniere, Not a word has been heard from them or their occupants since.

The island is practically cut off from communication. The only means of obtaining information is through the passenger steamer that plies between this city and the island, and the luggers in the oyster trade.

Near Burras, the bodies of three little girls, evidently sisters, were foundelinging together, horribly mangled by a barbed wire fence, against which they had been thrown by the force of the wind. A man and wife and two children went aboard a schooner outside of Bayou Cook. The schooner was wrecked and the husband and children were drowned. The woman lashed herself to a broken must and floated in the angry sea all night. She was rescued in the morning by a passing vessel and brought here to-day.

The population of Cheniere was about 1,400, and Schertz thinks at least a thousand are declared by an and are missing.

It is impossible as yet to give the financial loss, but it runs into hundreds of thousands of dollars. Unless steps are taken for rollef, it is not unlikely many will perish from starvation and thirst, All the provisions on the island were staten for rollef, it is not unlikely many thousands of dollars. Unless steps are taken for rollef, it is not unlikely many thousands of dollars. Unless steps are taken for rollef, it is not unlikely many thousands of dollars. Unless steps are taken for rollef, it is not unlikely many thousands of dollars. Unless steps are taken for rollef, it is not unlikely many thousands of dollars. Unless steps are taken for rollef, it is not unlikely many thousands of dollars. Unless steps are taken for rollef, it is not unlikely many thousands of dollars. Unless steps are taken for rollef, it is not unlikely many thousands of dollars. Unless steps are taken for rollef, it is not unlikely many thousands of dollars. Unless the financial loss, but it runs into hundreds of thousands of dollars. Unless steps are taken for rollef, it is not unlikely many thousands of dollars. Unless steps are taken for rollef, it is not unlikely many thousands of dollars. Unless steps are take

John A. Sebut, a fisherman from the shore of Bayou Cook, told a representa-tive of the Associated Press that nothing was left either on the shores of the bayou

On Bayon Simon, situated in the Grand bay, were fourteen fishermen. All were drowned. It is said that not a house is left on Bayou Cook, and where the people are the Almighty only knows. The family of John Barbier, a fisherman of Bayou Cook, was washed away and the husband and two children drowned. The wife and four children were rescued.

but the wife and two discussed of drowned.

The house of Geo. Frochie was washed a way with the family, and the wife and three children were all drowned. The heart neighbor, a man humed Barton, and his two daughters, were drowned.

Only one person was saved from the cyster bayou catastrophe. He was found hanging by one hand to the post unconscious, and will die. The wife and child story, and will die. of Thomas Moryorich were lost at Bayou Cook, John Stook, an Italian boy, was instantly killed. Loke Detrovitch lost four daughters, wife, and two of his

On Simon Isle, there were eighteen inhabitants of oyster camps, and sixteen were drowned. On Razor island there was a camp of five men, and all were drowned. On Bird island, about a hundred and fitty people lived. All were

Grand Bank, eight persons were

On Grand Bank, eight persons were killed.

Matthew Wirtze and Dominic Mergodich, saliors, were rescued by one of the laggers. The story they tell of disaster at Grand Isle is horritying in the extreme. During a recital of the scenes of that terrible night, they wept bitterly. They said the sea had been raging all day and increased alarmingly toward night. About 10 p. m. the wind shifted to the scuttawest. The men lived on the west end of the island. As far out at sea as the disables of lightning illuminated the darkness, mannooth waves could be seen, traveling with wonderful rapidity toward the island, accompanied by a noise like thunder. On came the ferrible thing, growing larger momentarily.

The island was wrapped in slumber. The men were too frightened to go to their homes, and remained in a boat during the terrible night.

Horrified, they watched the tidal wave approach the island, until it struck. Then all was sarkness, and the island as far as the eye could reach, was covered with water. At the next fissh of lightning, the two fishermen found themselves far off to the north of the island, and looking about corld see nothing but a sheet of water, the island having totally disappeared.

Matthey Schurtz, of Guldsboro, one of

Matthew Schurtz, of Goldsboro, one of

the survivors of the Chemiere Caminda calamity, arrived this moralog. He brought a harrowing tale of loss of life there. He was engaged there constructing a school house and boarded in a house where twenty-five people lodged. The house was demolished and it is believed about all the immates were killed. Schurtz himself was frightfully knocked about all the immates were killed. Schurtz himself was frightfully knocked about and bruised and his clothestorn to shreds. He estimated the loss of life on Grand lale, Chemiere and in Grand and Adams bay and Cook, Chalton and the cyster bay settlements at 800 to 1,000. When he infi Chemiere Island yesterday, he counted but flye houses standing out of a total of about 300. The land is covered with corpsecs.

of about 300. The land is covered with corpecs.

As the wind increased in severity, the houses began to go to pieces. The wind picked the roofs off as though they had been shaved from the rafters with a great carving knife. Then the buildings began to rock violently and one by one were torn to pieces, crash, ing down upon anc killing the occupants—then rapidly drifting away with the terrible current sweeping across the land. The shricks were heartrending, as they were buried in the rains of their frail homes.

Schurtz was in a house in which fully seventy-five people were huddled to-gether, terror stricken. Suddenly there was a fearful crash of timbers and the

geiner, terror stricken. Suddenly there was a fearful crash of timbers and the roof caved in, burying nearly every one of the party, only Schurtz and a negro escaning. Schurtz clung to the floating debris until he saw a light twinkling in a house not far away, and swam to the house and was admitted. There were several people in the house.

Schurtz had hardly ontered, however, when the structure went to pieces, and out of those who were in the house, Schurtz, a lady and a child escaped. Schurtz succeeded in getting the lady and the baby to a tree and there the party stopped until morning, when the wind began to abate. One negro, a bricklayer, managed to reach a pole to which the fishing smacks were usually tied, and clung to that during the whole of the awful night and was finally rescued.

When daylight broke there was a scene of desolation awful to behold.

Only here and there stood a house.

Everywhere were merely foundations to mark where houses stood.

Furniture, bedding, clothing, etc., were scattered about in promiscuous confusion.

Everywhere were ghastly faces turned

residents are either beached or demolished.

The priest who looked after the spiritual affairs of the islanders was among those saved; and a lady who occupied the house with bim as housekeeper was likewise spared. The fate of Dr. Fry and family is unknown, but he is missing, and probably the entire ramily has perished. The body of Miss Annie Douglass, a school teacher, was found among the wreckage.

story to relate.

There is only sadness in the news from Bayou Cook and places thereto. There has been a frightful loss of life throughout that section. Houses have been blown to pieces and smacks destroyed and wrecked. Many bodies were carried into the marshes and will never be found.

Train crews arriving on the Grand Island road report the track strewn with bodies and a large number already buried. The country is a scene of wreck and devastation. The passengers said no less than eighty-seven dead bodies were seen along the route.

vastation. The passengers said no less than eighty-seven dead bodies were seen along the route.

Throughout Bayou Cook country the distress is appalling. Trains arriving to-day brought many survivors to the city, all relating a terrible tale of suffering.

Anthony Negovitch saw his wife swept by him in a torrent, appealing piteously for help he was unable to render. He witnessed scores of people drown about him. Many who didn't drown had their fives crashed out by the wreckage.

George Sigorovitch saw his wife and children perish before him while in the water up to his chin.

It is variously estimated that from 200 to 500 people perished on Bayou Cook. The deaths at other points will swell the total to not less than 1,200 according to the best information now obtainable.

At Grand Bayou not less than twenty-six perished. On Rosario and Linden islands, the loss of life has been considerable. The old fort on the Grand leves has been considerably damaged, but the lighthouse is still standing. It is difficult to establish the correctness of the report of great loss of life on Grand Island. There are only about 200 people resident on the island, and no one has yet arrived

port of great loss of life on Grand Island. There are only about 200 people resident on the island, and no one has yet arrived directly from there. Several boats have already left the city, stocked with provisions for the sufferers.

Shell Reach was visited by the storm and twelve or thirteen people lost their lives there.

St. Melo island is reported to have been swept. Twenty-five people resided on the island, and as far as known not one is left to tell the tale.

Ex-Congressman Dudley Coleman and party succeeded in reaching the city from Moreland, and report two schooners lost with ten men.

with ten men.

Along Bayon Senet were many Chinese engaged in the occupation of drying shrimps. They were in the track of the storm and many undoubtedly perished.

LOSS OF LIFE AT MORILE. It Cannot Now Be Estimated, but I

Great.

MOBILE, Ala., Get. 4 .- The less of life in the recent storm cannot be estimated. purchased during July and August, as The following are known to be lost: T. required by law. J. Graham, Ed. Brewer, Mrs. Stepher

BUTLER'S STRONG EFFORT.

Blackburn, of Kentucky, Says the Tariff System Must Be Revised.

Wider Markets Must Be Obtained for the Products of Labor, and the Financial System Must Be Remodeled-Cleveland Defended.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 .- When the senate met this morning there were, by actual count, one Democrat and six Republicans present. After some delay quorum was secured.

Morgan, of Alabama, reported from the Foreign Relations Committee a bill making appropriations to enable the secretary of the treasury to enforce the Chinese exclusion acts. Referred.

Morgan also offered a resolution, which went over, instructing the Committee on Judiciary to report what provisions, if any, of the coinage act of Jan. 18, 1887, are now in force.

A resolution by Dolph calling for information as to the pensions paid persons residing in foreign countries, was agreed to. The repeal bill was taken up and Butler,

(Democrat) of South Carolina, addressed the Senate. He said it was apparent it was the purpose of those senators who fa-Everywhere were ghastly faces turned upwards to the skies.

Upon many were still the evidences of the terrible agony they suffered before death. attempting to coerce anybody and

don't intend to be coerced themselves. There is no despotism so oppressive There is no despotism so oppressive as the despotism of the majority unrestrained. "I am asked," said Butler, "What is to be done? I reply, compromise. Compromise is a solution of the struggle; but we are told compromise means defeat, a surrender to the majority. Compromise is the very essence of our form of government; no measure which is contested in this House, or the other, becomes law excent as a result of other, becomes law except as a result of compromise." Butler denied there had compromise." Butier denied there had been fillbustering on the repeal bill, and ridiculed the idea that the proceedings of the opponents of the repeal were revolutionary or tressonable. Butler then took up the alleged interference of the President in legislative matters. He could not believe the President has attempted to believe the President has attempted to use his high office to influence legisla-

their occupants since.

The disaster at Grand Isle and Chemiere is unparalleled in this section. The first authentic news came this moraing, when several survivors reached here. They tell a heartrending story. A tidal wave swept over the island, destroying lives and property on all mides. One hundred and forty-five families are said to have perished. The death list will run up into hundreds. Among the dead are Dr. Frey, a prominent physician, and wife.

The steamer Joo Weber was blown to pieces and several of the crew lost.

Chealere Caminda, opposite Grand islewas less exposed than the latter. It is the home of quite a settlement of fishermen. It has a Catholic church, a school house in course of construction, several stores, and a number of residences. Home people here familiar with the topography of Grand isle, are inclined to think the stories of destruction there are exact and silvered to think the stories of destruction there are exact. This is not the first time the bisland has been reported washed away, The island is practically cut off from communication. The only means of obtaining information is through the passing the care and the proposition to the bill. He said among the exist and property was found among treats easily in the broad among the wreckage.

The scores of bodies lying around are the wreckage.

The seamer Joo Weber was blown to pieces and several of the crew lost.

Chealere Caminda, opposite of country intended to the was ablent in the broadest and treest sense of the word. The repeal of the Sherman law would not cure the treat was not time to show signs of decomposite of the Sherman law would not cure the wreckage.

The secres of bodies lying around are to show signs of decomposite of the Sherman law would not cure the wreckage.

The seamer Joo Weber was blown to pieces and several of the crew lost.

Chealere Caminda, opposition to the bill. He said the was a bimetallist in the broadest and treest sense of the word. The termity has produced to the Sherman law would not cure the wreckage defense of the administration Call spoke in opposition to the bill and the Senate adjourned.

> THE PEDERAL ELECTIONS LAW. Murray, of South Carolina, Objects to Armed Men at the Polls.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.-In the House resolutions. Peel, from the committee or public lands, reported adversaly Bowers resolution calling on the attorney genera for information whether the United of the Southern Pacific now pending to dispossess settlers in California. The House passed a joint resolution ex-pressing to the foreign governments participating in the World's fair celebra-

participating in the World's fair celebration the acknowledgements of Congress.
Under the call of committees, Oates reported the bankruptcy bill and McCreary
reported a substitute for the Everett bill
amending the Geary exclusion act.
After a rather heated debate on the
propriety of recognizing the war claims
of the class of which a portion bad been
paid by the Confederate government, the
elections debate was resumed by Compton, of Maryland, in support of the
measure.

measure.

Sweet, of Idaho, denounced Cleveland
for his course on the silver question, and
said Andrew Johnson was impeached for
acts less odious. Cleveland imagined
himself a dictator.

Lane, of Illinois, maintained that armed

men at the polls should be withdrawn now and forever.

Murray, the colored Republican from South Carolina, closed the day's debate.
"'If I owe allegiance to this government," said he, "then the government which squeezes my life blood out in taxes owes protection to me. The guardian of state avereignty is again hovering about the dome of the capitol. I submit that men armed with rifles and shot guns, who stand at the ballot box to murder and terrorize us to prevent us from voting stand at the ballot box to murder and terrorize us to prevent us from voting, are as much the armed enemies of the United States as an invading army."

Just before the House adjourned Chairman Fitch, of the committee reporting the bill, introduced a substitute, which strikes out the section of the revised statutes empowering the military to keep peace at the poils and repealing all the laws regarding the appointment of supervisors or deputy marshals.

The substitute would leave in force the election laws relating to the punishment

election laws relating to the punishmen of private individuals for bribery, and about all it leaves in force are the declar story principles of the fifteenth amond

ment.

Northern Democrats, after an informal conference, decided that the Tucker bill was too sweeping, and this substitute was formulated to meet the objections.

WHY PURCHASES WERE NOT MADE Secretary Carlisle's Reply to the House

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Secretary Carlisle has sent to the House a reply to the resolution of that body asking him why

required by law.

The reply says as the United States is the largest purchaser of silver in the the world, the secretary of the treasury,

after an examination of the offers and quotations each day, should determine what, in his judgment, is a fair price. He either has to purchase 4,500,000 ounces at the dealer's prices, no matter how unreasonable or exorbitant, or he must employ such means at his command to ascertain the actual market price. The efforts of the department since June 12 have been to simply ascertain the fair market price of bullion on each day it was offered for sale, and when ascertained to make purchases at that price.

AWARDS AT THE FAIR.

Utah Comes Well Up in the Mineral De- ALL OTHER ISSUES PALE, partment.

CHICAGO, Oct. 4.—The bureau of awards of the World's fair has made the The Supply of Silver Would Not Befollowing awards:

PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING. Oregon-Board of charities and correc-New Mexico-Demar's Sash Lock company; Albuquerque, automatic disinfec-

STREET CAR AND AERIAL APPLIANCES. California—San Francisco: A. H. Hal-idie, passenger and grip car; ropeway and grip; historical collection of cable systems pulley; California wire works, wire ropes and cables.

MINERALS AND GEMS.

Arizona-Arizona collective exhibit of Arizona—Arizona collective exhibit of gold and silver ores; Arizona collection of gold; Hubbard, silver and copper (Peabody mine); United Verdis Copper company, copper ore; Detroit Copper company Graham, collection of copper ore. Arizona Copper company, Graham county, copper ore; United Globe Copper company, Gila county, copper ore; Jules Bauman, collection of copper ore; Old Dominion Copper company, Gila county, copper; Christmas Gift, silver ore; Copper Quon Cous Mining company, copper ore;

copper; Christmas Gift, silver ore; Copper Quon Cous Mining company, copper ore; A. Barton & Co., Tombstone, silver, lead and zine; T. E. Sorle, Cochess county, collection of gold and silver ores; Tombstone Mining and Milling company, Tombstone, gold, silver and lead ores.

Utah—Ontario Mining company, Park City, silver sulphurets and silver lead ore; Cactus Mining company, Frisco, builion ores and other minerals; Utah territory, collection of silver ores; Woolley, Lund & Judd, St. George, collection of silver ores in sandstone; Daly Mining company, Park City, silver sulphurets and argentiferous galena; Territory of Utah, collective exhibit of gold, silver and lead ores.

Wyoming—Uintah County State board and Cheyenne, quantz and caic spar

Honor and good faith is required of us to support it, and I shall do so cordially. I regret I have not by me a single copy of the speech which you wish to possess. I have very seldom retained copies of any speech made by me. The project of purchasing California, suggested by you, is a great one. I have ever been desirous to see our race and our institutions more and more diffused over this country, but is not that purchase premature? But whether so or not, I have no idea that in the present state of jealousy between the states, the northern states would consent to it. We have nothing here interesting. I apprehend

states would consent to it. We have nothing here interesting. I apprehend the sub-treasury (bill) will pans.
"Judging from all that I see and hear, I think the prospect is that Harrison will be elected with ease.
"Will high respect I am yours train." elected with ease.
"With high respect, I am yours truly.
(Signed)
"H. CLAY."

# MOONEY PLEADS NOT GUILTY.

His Examination Postponed, Awaiting the Result of His Work.

OGDEN, Oct. 4 .- [Special. ]-This morn ng at 10 o'clock, Jos. Mooney was arraigned before Commissioner

The Bimetallic League Demands Free Coinage.

come Too Great.

The Adoption of the Single Gold Standard Would Result in Universal Bankruptcy and Ruin of

Sr. Louis, Oct. 4.-When the Pan-American Bimetallic League met this morning, the committee on resolutions, not being ready to report, the convention proceeded to consider general busi-

Letters of regret and sympathy were received from A. J. Warner, of Washington, D. C.; Congressman Bland, Governor William M. Fishback, of Arkansas; T. L. Nugent, of Texas; David Obermeyer, of Kansas, and others. That of Governor Fishback was an extensive statistical argument for bimetallism, and the use of the water routes to Letters of regret and sympathy were lism, and the use of the water routes to the guif, and thence to Europe, thus reducing the freight expenses, thereby giving the Mississippi valley the position giving the Mississippi valley the position it deserves in the commercial world. With the finishing of the reading of the letters, Walter N. Allen, of Kansas, introduced briefly, as a farmer, addressed the convention, pleading for free coinage, but more especially denouncing what is known as the "exception clause" in the silver act, which provides for the naming of any other money than silver in the contracts if so desired. With this as a text, he argued that the silver dollar was even now demonstrated, for it was in the power of individuals to refuse to accept it.

pressed the conviction that the supply of silver, instead of becoming too great for the demand, would actually prove too small. The question that sectionalism was connected with the convention was sheer nonsense. He desired neither the political, commercial nor financial independence of the east. He was simply tired of dependence upon it. He for years had felt the necessity of a closer relation between the people of the south and the west in the protection of their own interests; not in a hostile sense, but as a measure of self-protection. Nine northwestern states, whether in but as a measure of self-protection. Nine northwestern states, whether in national banks, state banks, loan and trust companies possessed together bank-able resources equal to about 55 per cent. of all in the country against 45 per cent. possessed by all other states and territories. From this came a mute appeal to the convention to protect the people from the rapacity of the cast and to assert their refusal to be dependent further. Not secassion, but co-operation of the west in the advancement of their own community of interest.

of interest.

The committee on resolutions then presented a lengthy report. It declares "Whereas, the producing, manufacturing, mercantile, financiai, transportation and other business interests of the

Obtaining Money Under False Presenses.

Onder, Oct. 4.—[Special.]—Michael
Onney, Oct. 4.—[Special.]—Michael

structed to instruct the president to issue a call for an early convention of all the nations interested in and favorable to the free coinage of silver at the ratio named for the purpose of establishing closer commercial and financial relations with them.

commercial and financial relations with them.

They further declare the total amount of gold now in existence or capable of production under the stimulus of increased value is totally inadequate to supply the demands of the world for money, and the adoption of the single gold standard will result in universal bankruptcy and ruin. Such action would be a violation of the constitution, furthermore, in that it would impair all existing contracts and double the obligations of all debtors. The resolutions to resist in the courts and at the ballot box its adoption and enforcement, it adopted.

The resolutions oppose further the issue of bonds as a perpetuation of the national bank system, to which they are unalterably opposed, as it unables a few selfish individuals, at pleasure, to contract or expand the volume of currency to the great injury of the masses. A financial system is demanded which will prevent the congestion of money in the financial centers of the cast.

The resolutions further urge the speedy

the east.

The resolutions further urgs the speedy improvement by the national government of the great waterways, and invite the active to-operation of more direct routes to the ocean, that our products may reach the markets of the world at a minimum

NEBRAKA STATE CONVENTION.

Administration Mer Win After a Heated

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 4 .- The Demo cratic State convention to nominate a candidate for associate justice of the supreme court and president of the State university, was called to order today by Chairman Martin, of the state central

the day.

The national commission accomplished

The national commission accomplished little today, adjourning soon after being called together to accept an invitation to dine with the Mexican commission.

Total admissions today were 297,289, of which 174,755 uaid.

George F. Kunze, of the mines and mining building, assisted by Dr. Huntington of Harvard, polished two diamonds with the dust of meteoric iron found at Canyon Diablo, Arizona. This is the first time diamonds were ever cut, ground or polished except with diamond dust. Professor Kunze, in a paper read before the Chicago Academy of Sciencee, characterized meteoric dust as diamond or a substance fully as hard. The experiment is attracting great attention as it is entirely novel.

THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Great Gathering of Newspaper Men in Chicago.

STRONG ASSOCIATION.

Large Amount of Stock Already Subscribed.

Big Fight Being Made Against the United Press, Which is Denounced as Irresponsible and Against

CHICAGO, Oct. 4 .- The members of the Associated Press held a special meeting at the Grand Pacific hotel in this city to-It is the first time in the history of the organization that the newspapers embraced in the Associated Press memberordinary session, as it has never before been deemed necessary to call the owners of the great newspapers of the country together outside of the regular annual

The special purpose of the meeting was

to provide for an increase in the capital stock of the organization to enable the management to widen the field of its operations, so as to include the entire Hitherto this association has confined its membership to the territory west of the Allegneny mountains, although its news has embraced the information of the entire globe, and it has had working alliances with all the leadbound or contain the state was the "exception classe" in the saliver act, which provides for the naming leve, Lund & Jadd, St. George, collections of all very creating and argentiferous galeon; Torticry of and received and argentiferous galeon; Torticry of and lead ores.

Wyoning—Untak County State board and Chergene, quartz and acto sparristate board of Chryenne, agateandmarble messagnates; W. W. Beck, of Fossil, foes all fish; Welcome mine, Bear gride, autification quartz ore; state board of Chryenne, agateandmarble messagnates; W. W. Beck, of Fossil, foes after the state of the st ing news gathering organizations of the world. The attendance was larger to contago, Perk Lifty, allever sulphares and bash ores.

and land ores.

and land ores.

and in all or control of the property of the bash of the control of the property of the bash of the control of the property of the bash of the property of the property of the bash of the property of the property of the bash of the property of the property of the property of t Thompson, St. Paul Dispatch; A. L. Markbreit, Cincinnati Volkablatt; J. D. Elliasn and D. L. Bower-Smith, Ohio State Journal, Columbas, O.; Robinson Locke, Toledo Biade; L. Markbreitt, proxy for Cincinnati Volka Freund; A. W. Campbell, Wheeling Intelligencer; James E. Scrippa, Detroit Tribune; Marshall Halstead, Cincinnati Commercial Gazette; I. F. Mack, Sandusky Register; W. G. McDonald, Kansas City Journal; Charles P. Taft, Cincinnati Times-Star; A. G. Boyuton, Detroit Free Press; W. D. Bickham, Dayton Journal; George M. Allen, Terre Haute Express; F. T. Lane, Toledo Blade; Victor Rosewater, Omaha Bee; L. E. Holden, Cleveland Plaindealer; A. H. Belo and R. G. Lowe, Galveston News; William D. Ruhe, St. Louis America; D. M. Houser, Globe-Democrat; John Schroers, St. Louis Anzeiger; Florence D. White, St. Louis Anzeiger; New, Indianapolis Journal.

Four papers only, members of the association ware reporters.

Journal.

Four papers only, members of the association, were reported as having no representatives present, and three of these who were unable to reach here from the Pacific coast telegraphed their loyal alhesion to the association and their acquisconce in and approval of the most rigorous measures to insure the purity and integrity of the news service.

They gave positive expression in favor of the co-operative pian of news zathering which has been the policy of the Associated Press for more than thirty years, and were equally strong in their condemnation of all schemes for making the collection and distribution of news a private enterprise and subject to the ir-

condemnation of all schemes for making the collection and distribution of news a private enterprise and subject to the irresponsible control of designing men.

The dangers of such a system were made manifest involving, as they do, the possibility of tampering with market reports, the coloring of political or other important information and all absence of restraint or censorship on the part of the papers themselves.

So alarming was the threat, that it was full by every one to reach entirely beyond the lines of the newspapers and touch in a vital way the interests of every citizen. Two or three attempts of such a character had been made in the past, one of them notably by Jsy Gould, but all came to grietbecause of the natural refusal of any of the newspapers of the country to print their news. The present effort, closked under the laviting name of the United Press and posing as an association, has succeeded in securing patronage from a number of important journals, chiefly in the east and it was this fact that attracted the attention and aroused the spirit of the members of the Associated Press who as

number of important journals, chiefly in the cast and it was this fact that attracted the attention and aroused the spirit of the members of the Associated Press who assembled today.

Besides the members proper, enumerated above, there were also present and quite as deeply interested, the representatives of the allied associations of the Associated Press, all of which are upon the same co-operative plan and represent an aggregate membership running into the hundreds.

It was the manimous opinion of those assembled that the time was ripe for a great national Associated Press organization such as has never existed in this courity and which should extend from the Atlantic to the Pacific, embracing in its membership all of the leading daily newspapers, while preserving the automony of the various sectional associations for local purposes. The plan of organization provides for an absolutely equal stockhold-